

**USAID/WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2002**



**The attached Results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for the West Africa Regional Program and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/WARP.**

**The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect the results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Stephen Grant, AFR/WA Desk Officer.**

## **Please Note:**

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **Acronyms**

### **Part III: FY2001 Performance Narrative**

### **Part IV: FY2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks**

### **Part VII: Environmental Compliance**

### **Annexes**

### **Annex A: Approved and Proposed Results Frameworks**

## ACRONYMS

AGRHMET	<i>Agro-Hydraulologie et Meteorologie (CILSS)</i>
AFR/DP	Africa Bureau/Office of Development Planning
AFR/SD	Africa Bureau/Office of Sustainable Development
AFR/WA	Africa Bureau/Office of West African Affairs
AG/NRM/ENV	Agriculture/Natural Resources Management/Environment
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AP	Action Program
ATRIP	Africa Trade and Investment Program
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival Project
BCC	Behavior Change and Communication
BHR/OFDA	Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
CA	Cooperating Agency
CCA	Corporate Council for Africa
CDC	Center for Diseases Control
CFA	<i>Communauté Financière d'Afrique</i>
CERPOD	Center for Studies and Research on Population and Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	<i>Comité Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel</i>
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CS	Child Survival
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CYP	Couple-Years Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DG	Democracy & Governance
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECOWATCH	ECOWAS Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Resolution, Management, Peacekeeping and Security
EGAT	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
ENV/NRM	Environment/Natural Resources Management
EU	European Union
ESF	Economic Support Fund
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FCFA	<i>Francs de la Communauté Financière d'Afrique</i>
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFP	Food For Peace
FHA	Family Health & AIDS Project
FSN	Foreign Service National
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FP	Family Planning
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Climate Change
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HIV/AIDS/STI	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome/Sexually Transmitted Infections
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STI	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/ Sexually Transmitted Infections
ID	Infectious Diseases
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INC-D	International Convention to Combat Desertification

IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	Intermediate Result
JHPIEGO	John Hopkins Program for International Education & Reproductive Health
KfW	Kreditanstalt fur Weideraufbau
LOP	Life Of Project
LSGA	Limited Scope Grant Agreement
MNH	Maternal Nutrition & Health
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OC	Oral Contraceptives
OE	Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFM	Office of Financial Management
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
PACE	Pharmacist and Continuing Education Center
PHN	Population, Health, & Nutrition
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PSAMAO	<i>Prévention du Sida sur les Axes Migratoires de l'Afrique de l'Ouest</i>
PSC	Personal Services Contract
PSU	Private sector Support Unit
RCO	Regional Contract Officer
REFESA	<i>Réseau des Femmes Sahéliennes</i>
ROPPA	Réseau des Opérateurs et Producteurs Agricoles
SO	Strategic Objective
SRP	Sahel Regional Program
SPO	Special Objective
SPP	Strategic Planning Process
TAACS	Technical Advisor for AIDS and Child Survival
TCN	Third Country National
UEMOA	<i>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine</i>
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
U.S.	United States
USAID	U. S. Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDH	United States Direct-Hire
USG	United States Government
VAM	Vulnerability assessment measurement
WA	West Africa
WAEMU	West African Economic Monetary Union
WAEN	West Africa Enterprise Network
WAGP	West Africa Gas Pipeline
WAHO	West Africa Health Organization
WAPP	West Africa Power Pool
WARP	West Africa Regional Program
WAWA	West African Women's Association
WB	World Bank
WCA	West and Central Africa
WFP	World Food Program
WTO	World Trade Organization

### **Annual Report Part III: FY 2001 Performance Narrative**

The most distinctive feature of the current WARP portfolio is the disparity in the age, size, complexity and history of its four program components. This programmatic variety, combined with the fact that FY 2001 was WARP's very first year of operation, presents certain difficulties in reporting on program results, not the least of which is distinguishing between the long-term accomplishments of preexisting projects and WARP's own achievements in FY01. However, difficulties aside, WARP's SO managers believe that program expectations were met or exceeded in three of our four SOs in FY 2001.

#### **WARP FY 2001 Achievements:**

In FY 2001, three of WARP's programs made solid contributions towards achieving regional development objectives. Among the more notable are:

- Instituting a distinctly regional orientation in the Family Health and AIDS (FHA) program while expanding HIV/AIDS prevention services to cover previously un-serviced countries (SO5);
- Playing a lead role in the development of an innovative regional approach for food vulnerability assessment measurement (VAM) (SO6).
- Facilitating the transformation of the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) from a bold new idea into an effective process, replete with functioning structures (SO4).

A secondary but important achievement shared by all four of the WARP teams was the deepening of the Mission's relationship with the Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which is the entity charged with ensuring region-wide integration in all major developmental sectors. This change was attested to by the signing of three Limited Scope Grant Agreements (LSGAs) between WARP and ECOWAS and the development of specific plans to work in the areas of energy, trade and tariffs, agricultural policy and conflict prevention.

#### **WARP FY 2001 Issues:**

The difficulties encountered by WARP this year were principally administrative and managerial in nature. WARP's greatest obstacle was, and remains, a drastic shortage of staff. Three of WARP's management units operated as "one-person-teams" owing to the abrupt departure of key personnel in mid-year and the absence of FSN/PSC support staff. Additionally, because the WARP Director did not arrive in country until May 2001, the unit was obliged to operate with part-time leadership for half of the FY. A second obstacle faced by the WARP is the dispersed nature of its management team and partners. Currently, WARP is managed from three different sites and works with organizations headquartered in six different locations. A third difficulty is the need to effectively meld new and pre-existing WARP programs into a unified whole. This process involves transforming, transferring or eliminating some of the cherished components of long-running programs. It also involves changing the optic of existing programs from country-specific to regional. Finally, budgetary uncertainties have prevented at least one WARP SO (SO4, for Regional Economic Integration) from developing coherent, long-range programs and forced it to design short-term, stand-alone activities.

During FY 2001 WARP management took steps to address the above issues. First, WARP recruited new personnel and arranged for coverage of vulnerable program activities. A comprehensive Program Implementation Review and the process of preparing for WARP's first Performance Monitoring Plan Exercise also contributed to aligning and integrating the portfolio. Budgetary issues were addressed by reassessing the results that could realistically be expected at current resource levels and then making initial adjustments to the relevant program framework. Naturally, the WARP is not yet out of the woods, but the dense undergrowth appears to be thinning out, and tiny shafts of light are peeking through.

### **Current WARP Beneficiaries:**

Because WARP is a regional program, it works primarily with regional organizations, i.e., the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and ECOWAS. The direct immediate beneficiaries of its activities are therefore public sector regional institutions that gain technical and managerial skills through WARP's support of their programs. WARP also works with regional networks of professional and business associations (e.g., the West African Farmer's Network (ROPFA), and the West African Entrepreneurs Network), whose members directly benefit from WARP assistance programs. WARP's most direct contact with individuals is through its health program which works primarily in four focus countries where it finances the delivery of services directly to individuals (i.e., women and their children, commercial sex workers, truckers, youth, migrants and military). It should be noted however, that the health program is being redesigned and is expected to take on the regional characteristics of the other WARP programs, including increased interaction with regional organizations and work on larger policy issues. Ultimately however, all of WARP's programs will provide benefits to the people who live in the West Africa region. For example, the West Africa Power Pool, although an ECOWAS-based activity, will result in an affordable, efficient supply of energy for West African households and businesses. Additionally, the food security program, implemented through CILSS, diminishes hunger among the poorest households in the region.

### **SO5: Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS/STI and Child Survival Program:**

Some of WARP's principal achievements this year took place under the Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival Program. Implemented through the FHA project, the health program is WARP's largest and most complex program and accounts for approximately two-thirds of the WARP program budget. Transferred to WARP after five successful years of operation, FHA was characterized by its intensive focus on the delivery of reproductive health and child survival services in four focus countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire and Togo), the strengthening of partner regional organizations, and by the development of successful service delivery models. In FY 2001, WARP's aims were to (1) maintain the momentum generated by successful programs in the four focus countries while (2) modifying the project to respond to its new region-wide mandate. WARP was able to meet both of these objectives, often by working in conjunction with other donor programs such as the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and UN donor groups. FHA's successes in FY 2001 included:

- expanding access to key HIV/AIDS prevention services, as tracked by a 12% increase in socially marketed condom sales (from 55 million in FY00 to 61.7 million in FY01) as well as by increases in provision of STI treatment services;
- strengthening existing reproductive health systems by (a) improving the quality of services in 80 clinics in the four FHA focus countries, as confirmed by 18 objective quality improvement indicators, and by (b) achieving 98% of the FHA overall Couple Years of Protection (CYP) target;
- extending the program's geographical coverage to the entire ECOWAS region while (a) developing linkages with regional health organizations, (e.g., ECOWAS'S West African Health Organization), and (b) intensifying the focus on HIV/AIDS.

In response to the recommendations emerging from a watershed HIV/AIDS strategic meeting in November 2000 and to those emanating from a Strategic Planning Process (SPP) in March 2001, a number of successful efforts were made to increase the level of HIV/AIDS activities region-wide and to expand the number of countries receiving FHA assistance. An increase in HIV/AIDS funds in FY 2001 served to reinforce this trend. As part of this effort FHA:

- provided some U.S. Ambassadors in the West Africa region with the information and skills required to become more effective advocates for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs through the Policy Project;



- collaborated with eleven interested U.S. Embassies to design a small-grants program (known as the “Ambassadors’ Fund”), that could finance HIV/AIDS related activities in countries without USAID missions; and
- intensified and expanded activities linked to the prevention of HIV/AIDS on migratory, cross-border routes under the groundbreaking AIDS Prevention on the Migratory Axes of West Africa (PSAMAO) project. The project supports peer education among truckers, commercial sex workers and seasonal workers along some of the principal transportation corridors in the region.

In FY 2001, PSAMAO began implementing joint activities with other USAID bilateral missions in Mali, Ghana and Benin. It also implemented activities in Niger where there is no bilateral program. Finally, WARP has been closely collaborating with a group of donors on the development of the World Bank’s \$25 million PSAMAO-like project that will be implemented in border towns and ports on the Abidjan-Lagos transport corridor.

The increase in HIV/AIDS funding, the greater focus on HIV/AIDS, and the expansion of activities over a wider geographic area have, unsurprisingly, affected the performance of the FHA project. The most notable effect has been the distinct leveling off of activities, above all in the area of family planning, in the four focus countries. Family planning under FHA has also been affected by a decline in support for family planning in Cote d’Ivoire in FY2000 and FY 2001 owing to U.S. Government sanctions following a military coup. These two factors explain, in part, why FHA attained only 98% of its planned CYP rate in FY 2001, in contrast to surpassing its targets during the four previous years. Lastly, because of production limitations, FY 2001 Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) sales lagged behind FY2000 levels.

In FY 2001, the FHA project also made skillful use of field support-funded activities to enhance its programs and to help it to implement the changes agreed upon during the March 2001 SPP. Activities funded through field support included the collection and dissemination of health data from the Demographic and Health surveys through MACRO; influencing African leaders and opinion makers to focus on HIV/AIDS issues through the POLICY Project; supporting a model maternal health program emphasizing the prevention of malaria during pregnancy through the Maternal and Neonatal Health Project; and, logistics management for contraceptives and STI kits with DELIVER. An interesting new activity involved working with members of the West African Pharmaceutical Federation to support the prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs in partnership with Howard University’s Pharmacist and Continuing Education Center (PACE).

FY 2002 will be a critical year for WARP’s health program because it will simultaneously usher in the final phase of the FHA project and the design phase of FHA’s successor project. To prepare for these events, FHA has begun concentrating on ensuring the sustainability of the family planning service delivery systems it has succeeded in establishing and on consolidating and disseminating the lessons learned through the project. FHA is also addressing the issue of sustainability by introducing pre-service training in medical, midwifery and nursing schools and by instituting the internal supervision of clinics to decrease the need for the more expensive external supervision. Finally, FHA is working with local partners to identify future funding sources that will ensure the continued use of the tools and approaches developed over the last seven years.

WARP anticipates an increase in HIV/AIDS funding FY 2002-FY 2004, while funding in other areas is expected to remain at existing levels. The growth in HIV/AIDS reflects WARP’s growing responsibility for the design and implementation of HIV/AIDS activities on a regionwide level. The activity design exercise that will take place in FY 2002 is expected to reflect these changes in mandate and program emphasis.

## **SO6: Food Security and Natural Resources and Environment Management Program**

The Food Security and Natural Resources and Environment Management Program (implemented through the Sahel Regional Program or SRP) is WARP’s second legacy program. The SRP shares a number of characteristics with the FHA program, including a distinct program identity within the region; an impressive record of accomplishment over a multi-year period; and an established set of relationships

with a specific partner/client group. SRP's outstanding achievement since its creation more than a decade ago, has been helping the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to create the mechanisms needed to avoid a major food crisis in the Sahel. As in the case of the FHA project, WARP's objective in FY 2001 has been to retain the SRP's positive features, while realigning it to meet the current WARP program objectives. Desired changes that are encapsulated in the four Intermediate Result statements include: (1) formulating and implementing ever more sophisticated food security and natural resource management policies; (2) increasing the role of private sector versus public sector entities in the design and implementation of policies and programs, and (3) strengthening West African regional integration by expanding the project's coverage from the nine-state CILSS area to the more inclusive fifteen-country ECOWAS region. SO6's stellar achievements in FY 2001 included:

- serving as the midwife in the development of a consistent regional approach for measuring vulnerability (to famine) and for executing vulnerability assessments (VAMs) for high risk populations in the CILSS region, a significant contribution to improving food security which exceeded expectations; and
- improving the food balance sheets for the Sahel by expanding them to include foods not traditionally associated with a Sahelian diet, but which, in fact, constitute significant food sources for the region (i.e., livestock, and livestock products, roots and tubers etc.).

The significance of the VAM is its utility in helping to track hunger among vulnerable groups and ultimately helping to reduce the number of people in the region who are defined as "structurally [versus temporarily] food insecure." During the year, USAID provided CILSS with support for the various phases of the VAM process, including (a) assessing national VAM systems; (b) reviewing the availability of data in member states; (c) undertaking joint assessment missions; and (d) training national and regional assessment teams. The entire activity featured the full participation of non-governmental and community-based organizations, including those with a significant proportion of women members. The development of the improved food balance sheet makes an equally important contribution to ensuring food security because it leads to a more accurate assessment of the true nutritional status of various at-risk populations. Because previous balance sheets excluded "non-traditional" foods, they significantly underestimated available food resources and produced incorrect estimates of the number of individuals who would require food aid at a particular point in time. Lastly, in FY 2001 CILSS made significant progress towards designing a geo-referenced food aid delivery and impact monitoring system which will be completed in FY 2002.

In the area of natural resources and environmental monitoring, WARP supported an ambitious effort to identify and map the ecological zones in the Sahel region. This activity will eventually be expanded to cover the entire West Africa area. This expansion demonstrates CILSS's new mandate to move beyond the Sahel and to be responsible for all issues related to food security, environment and natural resource management in the fifteen-country ECOWAS region. WARP is particularly proud of the fact that all stages of these technologically sophisticated activities are essentially managed and implemented by USAID's long-term partner CILSS, thereby demonstrating the high level of technical capacity that that institution now possesses.

In order to increase the ability of regional agricultural and natural resource management and environment organizations to influence policy making and advocate on their own behalf, WARP has helped to establish "land tenure observatories" in two Sahel countries. The observatories will develop action plans, in partnership with civil society organization in the region, that are related to implementing recommendations for improving land tenure policies and practices. In a parallel activity, WARP sponsored a regional forum on local governance and management of natural resources in October 2000. Approximately 130 delegates reviewed achievements as well as the important lessons that have been learned in the region re community based natural resources management. Forum participants also set a common agenda for furthering the decentralization process as it relates to managing the natural resource base. Among the participants in these activities were grassroots organizations including those representing Sahelian women. Particularly well represented were the West Africa Farmers Network (ROPFA) and the Network of Sahelian Women (REFESA), two of WARP's key regional partners.

#### **SO4: Regional Economic Integration:**

**Energy:** The Regional Economic Integration Program (SO4) is WARP's third largest program and one of WARP's two new activity sectors. The energy component of SO4 has been remarkably successful in a relatively short period of time and is the part of this SO that has surpassed WARP's expectations. It has also contributed to meeting the Agency's Global Development Alliance (GDA) goal by creating an alliance involving public and private sector entities from 15 countries, one regional organization (ECOWAS), and USAID, and this is just the beginning. Within the next five years the alliance is expected to incorporate other donors (the World Bank and French Cooperation have formally expressed interest), other private sector organizations (power companies and financial institutions) as well as technical and research institutions.

Led by the ECOWAS Secretariat and fully endorsed by the ECOWAS member states, the energy program aims at creating an institution, the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP), that will unite the region around electricity provision- one of the major constraints on regional economic development today. It is remarkable for its coverage (involving all 15 ECOWAS countries), its scope, (a complete transformation of energy policies and programs within ten years), anticipated financial importance (attracting hundreds of millions of dollars in private sector infrastructure investments), and its ultimate impact (affordable and reliable energy for firms and households in the region).

The WAPP began in November 2000 when ECOWAS energy ministers signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that created a 15-country Project Implementation Committee as well as Institutional and Technical Working Groups. The implementation committee and working groups met in March 2001 where they developed two-year action plans and arranged for quarterly meetings. A companion MOU was also signed by the heads of the ECOWAS power companies in March 2001 that committed their companies to establishing the WAPP. Finally, in September of 2001, WARP signed a Limited Scope Grant Agreement (LSGA) with ECOWAS that spelled out the terms of collaboration between both parties vis-a-vis the WAPP.

In FY 2001, USAID technical assistance was used to complete key steps in the WAPP process including:

- institutional analyses that will identify the reforms that are a prerequisite to creating the WAPP;
- drafting an Energy Charter Protocol (inspired by the European model) that provides the legal requirements for harmonizing cross-border trading; and
- finalizing a power pool model developed by Purdue University.

The Purdue model has been praised by admirers as the most comprehensive collection of data on electrical power generation and transmission that has ever existed in the region and is a critical prerequisite for determining where new energy infrastructure is required as well as the impact of any new installations. In FY 2001 WARP also funded training for technicians from the national utilities on the manipulation of the model and provided computers and software for setting up two technical centers in the region.

During FY 2001, a number of donors, including the World Bank and the French Cooperation, attended the WAPP meetings to observe the evolution of the process and noted, with interest, the progress that had taken place. By the end of the FY, verbal commitments had been made to provide complementary technical assistance, help establish linkages with appropriate entities in the energy field (e.g., electrical companies, regulatory bodies, and educational institutions etc.) and to fund infrastructure projects identified as a priority by the WAPP members. A large donor meeting where interested participants would provide details on their contributions was also planned for the first half of FY 2002.

**Trade and Investment:** In FY 2001, WARP carried out multiple small activities intended to contribute to increasing regional trade and investment. One positive achievement was the formation of a regional (13-

country) businesswomen's network. The network is intended to promote advocacy among regional national governments in order to reduce the multiple barriers to trade in the region. The organization will also help members to obtain access to credit for mid-level loans (\$5,000 to \$50,000). WARP's interest in supporting businesswomen is generated by the key role that women play in intra-regional commerce (in effect they dominate several key trading niches) and the costs that they must absorb because of corruption, poor management and ill-considered trade-related policies. A second achievement was the signing of a MOU between the ECOWAS Fund and the Export-Import Bank that will facilitate transactions leading to increased imports of U.S. goods into ECOWAS member countries. Additionally, WARP, through the West Africa Business Linkages program, assisted over 400 business persons to attend seminars on developing partnerships for trade with the U.S. and in generating over \$20 million in export guarantees. Finally, WARP signed a LSGA with ECOWAS in FY 2001 that will help ECOWAS to create a common external tariff for the region, an activity which, if successful, will have enormous positive impact on the growth of regional trade. The design and implementation of the activity will begin in FY 2002.

Although the items described above are, for the most part, small scale or start-up activities, they demonstrate that WARP has identified important points of entry for improving trade and investment in the region. They also signal that there are multiple interventions that can be carried out in the immediate future if the resources are available. It is therefore unfortunate that the economic integration SO (SO4) has the most serious resource limitations of all the WARP's SOs because it is funded out of the Agency's shrinking economic growth funds. Additionally, the ATRIP program was one of the major funding sources for all SO4 activities, and ATRIP no longer dispenses new funding. The impact of this decline in funding, coupled with the uncertainty of funding, has limited the capacity of program managers to do long-term planning and to set about addressing some of the larger policy issues, including those related to changes in regional monetary policies. WARP management's initial response to the lower resource levels has been to reduce the number of SO4 intermediate results. The program is also considering changing the SO statement itself into something that is attainable with lower resource levels (i.e., limiting it exclusively to trade and energy). The alternative resource request for FY 2003 and for FY 2004 will be significantly higher with an eye to addressing the constraints described above. Additionally, WARP will also try to obtain supplemental funding for some key activities from two new USAID initiatives that are funded with economic growth funds.

#### **SpO7: Conflict Prevention:**

Conflict Prevention is the WARP's newest activity. It is also the smallest, in terms of funding. In FY 2001, it was the activity in which the least discernable progress was made.

The conflict prevention objective seeks to enhance West African capacity to detect and respond to conflict. It plans to attain this objective, in part, by assisting ECOWAS to establish its new conflict prevention mechanism, known as ECOWATCH. ECOWATCH is intended to collect, process and disseminate data as well as design and carry out actions to prevent violent conflicts in the region. WARP will provide ECOWATCH with the technical assistance and training that is required to make this entity operational.

WARP also intends to assist regional civil society organizations (CSOs) active in the area of conflict prevention by helping them to increase their capacity to do conflict prevention work. Lastly, WARP seeks to increase the linkages between ECOWAS and these CSOs with an eye to (a) building a stronger partnership between public and private sector organizations working in the area of conflict prevention and (b) helping both groups to promote their own, and oftentimes joint, agendas.

Progress made by the SpO in FY 2001 was limited to:

- Signing an agreement to assist the ECOWAS Secretariat to strengthen its Office of Accounting and Financial Management through the provision of modern computer equipment and software and the training of key personnel in the use of these materials. The final objective of this technical assistance is to attain certification of ECOWAS'S eligibility to receive and manage direct funding from USAID, and possibly other donors;

- Establishing a working relationship with ECOWAS and signing a critical Limited Scope Grant Agreement that laid out the parameters under which both organizations would work together on conflict prevention issues;
- Designing a scope of work for carrying out a comprehensive regional assessment of CSOs strengths, weaknesses, needs and roles in two pivotal conflict situations in the sub-region. The assessment began in FY 2001.

WARP had planned to be further ahead in implementing its conflict SpO by the end of FY 2001; however a number of factors prevented it from moving at the desired rate. The first factor, and it is a key one, was ECOWAS's failure to appoint and bring on board a suitable counterpart in the form of a fully accredited head of the ECOWATCH unit until the third quarter of the FY. Without the presence of this individual, WARP, as well as other donors, could not develop agreements on who would do what with ECOWATCH. The second key reason for our slow start-up was the unfamiliarity of our new conflict advisor with USAID's complex procurement procedures and the unavailability of in-house monitoring to provide the support that was required. This is the principal reason why the CSO assessment did not begin until the last quarter of the year and why the support with financial management did not get underway in FY 2001, as hoped. On the positive side, WARP believes that these issues are being addressed. First, the conflict advisor is mastering USAID's systems through a combination of training and in-house support. Secondly, WARP has established a good working relationship with both ECOWAS and with other donors working in the conflict prevention field (i.e., the European Union and British Development Agency) and has made observable progress in defining a work plan.

WARP hopes to be able to report significant progress in implementing its conflict prevention program in FY 2002. WARP also anticipates designing a number of conflict prevention activities in partnership with USAID Bilateral Missions. In consequence, WARP plans to request an increase in SpO7 funding levels for FY 2002 and FY 2003.

## Annual Report Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks

**Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures—West Africa Regional Program (WARP) (All Data pertains to CY 2001)**

**March 4, 2002**

Indicator (CY 2001 Data)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the private sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives</b>					
1 Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	
2 a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)  b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	One: Partners were ECOWAS, 15 Energy Ministers, 15 heads of Energy Companies & USAID  One: Current alliance will expand to include other entities that have expressed interest.			DA  DA	The purpose of the alliance is to create a 15 country West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) to provide affordable, reliable and sustainable electricity to the ECOWAS region & attract investments.  The alliance will expand to include other donors (EU, WB) private sector power companies, research and technology institutions which will provide TA &/or fund priority WAPP energy projects.
3 What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	Small amts. of TA to date, Leveraging to take place in FY2002 – FY2008			DA	USAID will contribute \$1.5 to \$2 million per year FY02- FY05. ECOWAS contributions are in kind. Other donors will fund TA or projects after FY02. Private sector will fund WAPP projects. Investro
<b>Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.</b>					
4 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	DA	Major achievements in improving regional food security. Minor gains in improving conditions for trade and investment.
<b>USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened</b>					
5 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Multiple activities to increase trade and investment opportunities, however, most small in scale vis-à-vis regional needs.
<b>USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged</b>					
6 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Development of a regional approach for vulnerability measurement and assessment as well as improved food balance sheets help to track hunger, identify at-risk groups, and improve regional food security. Source: CILSS Reports
<b>USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable</b>					

7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
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<b>14</b> Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	Only activity under this objective is Oral Rehydration Salts distribution via social marketing outlets, which is in intervention with limited scope. Implementing Partner Data
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Indicator (CY 2001 Data)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	Small-scale pilot activity in Burkina Faso. Not considered significant in terms of national/regional impact. Implementing Partner Data
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	Condom sales and distribution increased by 12% to 61.7 million and exceeded FY'01 targets. USAID Implementing Partner Data.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	Activities successful but on too small a scale to show significant impact. Implementing Partner Data.
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective(s) linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met X	DA	WARP's activities are limited to a small conflict prevention program under this pillar.
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		

Indicator (CY 2001 Data)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Conflict						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		WARP's conflict prevention program is new and has had a slow start. FY'02 is expected to yield more significant results.
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
27	Number of beneficiaries					

**Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes – Mali (All Data pertains to CY 2001)**

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

March 4, 2002

March 1, 2001

Indicator (CY 2001 Data)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	N/A			DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2001
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2001
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2001
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2001.
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	N/A			WARP does not implement this activity.
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	N/A			DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2001.
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	N/A			This activity was not implemented in FY or CY 2001.
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	15,000			CSD Baseline data. The activity will be launched in April 2002.
8	a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2001 actual)	N/A			WARP does not implement the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy.
	b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 target)	N/A			WARP does not implement the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy.

Indicator (CY 2001 Data)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
HIV/AIDS Report						
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	61.7 million			CSD	Data Source: Implementing Partner Reports
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	65.8 million			CSD	Data Source: Implementing Partner Reports
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male 3,500	Female N/A	Total	CSD	Data Source: Implementing Partner Reports
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)	Baseline + 5%.	N/A		CSD	
11	a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A				WARP SO5 activities do not provide support to MTCT programs at present
	b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2002?					
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total	CSD	Activity will be initially implemented in CY 2002.
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)			2,100		
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total	CSD	Activity will be implemented in CY 2002.
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)			6,200		
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Mal N/A	Female N/A	Total		WARP's SO5 activities do not provide support to anti-retroviral treatment programs at present.
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)					

Indicator (CY 2001 Data)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				N/A
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)			MaleFemaleTotal	N/A
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)			MaleFemaleTotal	N/A

Indicator (CY 2001 Data)	OU Response	Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18 Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		DA	Yes, see Annex C of this Annual Report.

## Annual Report Part VII: Environmental Compliance

USAID/WARP has no Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) with negative determinations, conditions, or deferrals.

All activities funded under the WARP SOs meet the criteria for categorical exclusion as they are currently being implemented. The Special Objective, 624-SPO-07 will be modified to include additional activities in the Mano River area where Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia join borders and in the Senegal, Guinea Bissau, and Gambia sub-region. This will mean increased funding for specific areas but the basic inputs, technical assistance, information sharing, and workshops training remain the same and require no additional environmental review. Strategic Objective 624-005 also will be revised to make it more responsive to the needs of the West African Region and its regional health institutions. For the time being however, specific activities under this revision have not been defined. When they are defined, the IEE for this SO will be amended, as warranted, to reflect the modifications in activities and inputs. The only other changes to WARP SOs that will require amendments to the IEEs will be those that increase funding.

Ongoing WARP strategic objectives and related activities are in compliance with their approved IEEs as reflected in the table that follows.

### USAID/WARP ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS, PLANS AND SCHEDULE

Assistance Activities	FY 2001 and previous	FY 2002	Comments
<b>SO4: Regional Economic Integration Strengthened</b>			
SO-Level for all activities other than energy related - approved 07/97	CE for all activities. SO has been extended and IEE was amended since additional funding is being provided even though activities remained same and IEE findings being implemented.	An Initial Environmental Examination IEE has been prepared IEE will be reviewed as new activities are anticipated.	Monitoring of activities will continue. Technical assistance will ensure consideration of environmental requirement for new activities.
West African Gas Pipeline WAGP AFR Reg Sahel Reg Prog now called SO 624-004 (31AFRRReg-ATRIP1.iew	CE recommended for all activities are in compliance with approved IEE.	IEE for WARP funded TA prepared and waiting approval. Plans to increase public participation in planning for environmental impact assessment	Monitoring of environmental impact assessment for the construction of the pipeline will be increased.
West African Power pool – WAPP – 30AFRRReg SRP-SO1 – 7/26/2000 Now called SO 624-004 WAPP	CE recommended for all activities. Compliance with approved IEE is confirmed.	IEE for WARP funded TA prepared and awaiting approval	Technical assistance to ECOWAS implementation committee will include environmental considerations.

<b>SO 5: Increased sustainable use of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS-STI, and child survival services and /or products in West Africa</b>			
30 AFRReg.S021 HIV-AIDS.IEE 7-27-00 now SO 624-005	Categorical exclusions recommended for TA studies, training, information sharing. Negative determination for service delivery activities subject to proper medical and bio waste disposal.	IEE for WARP funded activities recommends categorical exclusion. Approval imminent. Additional environmental review will be conducted as needed.	Training in waste disposal should be strengthened and disposal monitored. Once new activities are incorporated, IEE will be amended to reflect this.
<b>SO 6: Food Security and Environment and Natural Resources Management</b>			
30 AFRReg. SRP SO2 IEE 7/26/00 Now SO 624-006	CE recommended for all activities.	IEE for WARP funded activities prepared and awaiting approval	SO activities are in compliance with previously approved IEE. No further environmental review is necessary.
<b>SpO7: Early and Response Mechanisms to Prevent Regional Conflicts established and Functioning</b>			
30 AFRReg. SRP SO2 IEE 7/26/00 Now SPO 624-007	CE recommended for all activities.	IEE for WARP funded activities prepared and awaiting approval. Additional environmental review will be conducted as needed.	SO activities are in compliance with previously approved IEE. . Amendment to IEE will be prepared when new activities have been defined and incorporated.

## **ANNEXES**



## Annex A: Approved and Proposed Results Frameworks

### Strategic Objective 624-004: Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa

Approved Results Framework	Proposed New Results Framework
<p><b>SO Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harmonized trade policies exist in at least 12 of the ECOWAS countries.</li> <li>2. Regional protocols and agreements relating to harmonization of national monetary and fiscal policies implemented by 10 countries.</li> <li>3. Harmonized regional energy policies and regulations adopted in at least 5 of the ECOWAS countries.</li> </ol> <p>IR 4.1: Intra-regional barriers to trade reduced</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least half of West African National governments take action to eliminate illicit taxes and trade control points.</li> <li>2. Illicit taxes and illegal trade control points are being monitored and reported on by regional institutions in half of the West African countries by 2008.</li> <li>3. West African countries implement existing regional protocols and agreements relating to free movement of people and goods.</li> <li>4. Regional institutions and associations are conducting public education programs to inform West Africans of their rights of trade and movement under existing regional protocols, treaties and agreements.</li> </ol> <p>IR 4.2: Improved dialogue and coordination on trade policies among West African countries</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percent of local formal and informal businesses who are aware of and understand OHADA increased by 25%</li> <li>2. Regional institutions and associations hold semi-annual meetings to discuss global and regional trade issues.</li> <li>3. Mechanisms for the exchange of information on U.S.-West Africa trade and investment opportunities are increased.</li> </ol> <p>IR 4.3 Improved harmonization of regional monetary and fiscal policies by West African countries.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Timetable and action plan established for unification of West African currencies</li> <li>2. Use of ECOWAS travelers checks increases by 50% annually by 2008.</li> <li>3. Time required to achieve cross-border monetary transfers reduced by 2008.</li> </ol> <p>IR 4.4 Improved regional institutional capacity to provide sustainable and competitively priced supply of energy.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional energy regulatory body established and functioning.</li> <li>2. Regional energy demand deficits reduced by 25 by 2008.</li> <li>3. Trans-national energy sales grow by 59% by 2008.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Proposed new SO indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harmonization of target trade, fiscal, and monetary policies in WARP region</li> <li>2. Level of regional trade</li> <li>3. Transnational energy sales rates</li> </ol> <p>Proposed new <b>IR 4.1 Increase in intra-regional trade</b></p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Level of intra-regional trade</li> <li>2. Number of West African governments adopting policies to eliminate illicit taxes and trade control points</li> <li>3. Number of West African countries existing protocols and agreements relating to free movement of goods and people</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new IR 4.2:</b> Policies for regional economic integration developed and implemented.</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of harmonized trade policies adopted and implemented</li> <li>2. Number of countries adopting harmonized macroeconomic policies</li> <li>3. Level of trade between region and the U.S.</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IRs 4.2.1:</b> Harmonized trade policies developed and implemented</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Index of duties in region</li> <li>2. Percent of formal and informal business owners who are aware and understand domestic and regional trade policy</li> <li>3. Milestones in institutional development of ECOWAS fund</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 4.2.2:</b> Progress in harmonizing regional fiscal and monetary policies</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Milestones in development of timetable and action plan for unification of WAMI countries to a single currency</li> <li>2. Milestones in bringing rest of the WA region into plan for unification to a single currency</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new IR 4.3:</b> (same title as current IR 4.4)</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of countries that have adopted harmonized regulations for international trade of electricity</li> <li>2. Regional electric power pool organization established and functioning</li> <li>3. International electricity interconnection capacity in the ECOWAS region</li> <li>4. Investment in the region's power sector.</li> </ol>

**Strategic Objective 624-005: Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS-STI and Child Survival**

Approved Results Framework	Proposed New Results Framework
<p>Current SO title: Increased, sustainable use of selected reproductive health, HIV/AIDS-STI, and child survival services and/or products in West Africa</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) among all women of reproductive age – weighted average</li> <li>2. Condom use among last non-regular sexual partner – weighted average</li> <li>3. Percent of children age 12-23 months fully immunized by one year of age (BCG, measles, DPT3, and Polio3)</li> </ol> <p>IR 5.1 Increased access to quality reproductive health, HIV/AIDS-STI services and/or products</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Couple-years of protection in four target non-presence countries</li> <li>2. Condoms distributed in four target non-presence countries</li> <li>3. Number of training institutions adopting revised curricula across region</li> <li>4. New approaches and products tested and adopted in the region</li> <li>5. Number of countries participating in cross-boarder HIV/AIDS interventions</li> </ol>	<p><b>Proposed new SO title:</b> Increased development and adoption of sustainable, RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS policies and interventions in West Africa</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators</b> to be determined.</p> <p><b>Proposed new IR 5.1</b> Increased use of priority RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS services and products in West Africa.</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percent of MRA using condoms at last sex act</li> <li>2. Increase in CPR</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.1.1:</b> Increased access to quality RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS services and products in demonstration countries.</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicator:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percent increase in number of 15-24 yr-olds getting HIV counseling and information at FHA-supported hotlines</li> <li>2. Increase in the number of male urethritis cases treated at FHA-STI sites with FHA minimum package (kit+brochure+counseling)</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.1.2</b> Increased availability of quality RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS services and products in demonstration countries.</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase # condoms distributed yearly via SM outlets (Cameroon, BF, Togo and CI)</li> <li>2. Progressive increase in quality at FHA planning sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase # sites Reduction in Stock-outs;</li> <li>• Increase # sites competent in Norplant insertion;</li> <li>• Improved decontamination practices</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.1.3</b> Improved individual and community norms and behaviors conducive to better health</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New yearly evidence that use of condoms by truckers in West Africa has increased</li> <li>2. Increase # ORS distributed yearly via SM outlets</li> <li>3. Increase in the proportion of FHA Gold Circle FP sites which have workplans executed by GO quality teams (Cameroon, Togo, BF)</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.1.4</b> Increased dissemination and adoption of best practices to improve supply and demand of RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS services and products.</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicator:</b></p> <p>Increase in # of health and development organizations using FHA developed tools and approaches</p>
<p>IR 5.2 Increased effective advocacy for action in HIV/AIDS, maternal health, and child survival</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional strategy for HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation adopted.</li> <li>2. Regional strategy for maternal health adopted</li> <li>3. Regional strategy for child survival adopted</li> <li>4. Number of other sector forums (e.g. labor, economic growth, agriculture) putting HIV/AIDS on their agenda</li> </ol>	<p><b>Proposed new IR 5.2</b> Increased, Effective Advocacy for RH, STI/HIV/AIDS policy change, programs and resources in West Africa</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b> to be determined.</p> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.2.1</b> Increased number of African groups (including civil society) effectively advocating for RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicator:</b></p> <p>Increase # of countries which have begun adaptation of 1 or more of FHA's (regional) generic policy documents</p> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.2.2</b> Increased number of policy documents and/or tools used for RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS interventions.</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicator:</b></p> <p>Increase in # of countries which have begun adaptation of 1 or more of FHA's (regional) generic policy documents.</p>

<p>IR 5.3 Increased public, private, and non-profit capacity for developing and implementing health policy and programs</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Composite indicator for organizational development or regional African partner institutions</li> <li>2. Number of regional consultancies carried out by African institutions</li> <li>3. Number of mentoring partnerships established between African and U.S. institutions</li> <li>4. Number of Centers of Excellence established in key technical areas.</li> </ol> <p>IR 5.4 Increased partner collaboration for transparent and efficient use of resources for developing and implementing health policies and programs</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of regional join planning meetings among key donor partners</li> <li>2. Number of USAID Missions participating in planning and programming regional activities</li> <li>3. Number of regional multi-partner MOUs developed for joint action</li> <li>4. Level of financing mobilized from sources other than USAID for expanding access to quality services in the region.</li> </ol> <p>IR 5.5 Number of HIV/AIDS assessments and TA support visits in non-presence countries increased</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <p>Response mechanism established and functioning for requests by non-presence countries to assess the security of HIV/AIDS-STI</p>	<p><b>Proposed new IR 5.3</b> Increased African institutional capacity to plan, implement and evaluate sustainable RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS programs in West Africa</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b> to be determined.</p> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.3.1</b> Improved managerial and administrative capacity of African institutions serving the region's RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS needs.</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicator:</b></p> <p>Increase # of (new) African institutions tha FHA has enabled to use data for strategic planning and management</p> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.3.2</b> Increased African technical capacity to plan, implement and evaluate programs supporting FHA results framework</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicator:</b></p> <p>Increase in # of Africans formally trained through FHA in technical areas that support FHA's result framework</p> <p><b>Proposed new IR 5.4</b> Increased and more efficiently used resources for select RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS programs in West Africa</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b> to be determined</p> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.4.1</b> Increased mobilization of critical RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS resources for West Africa from the private and public sectors</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicator:</b></p> <p>New yearly evidence that FHA has mobilized critical resources</p> <p><b>Proposed new sub-IR 5.4.2</b> Increased coordination and accountability among development partners involved in RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS programs.</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicator:</b></p> <p>Yearly increase # of joint activities between FHA and development partners executed in West African countries</p>
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**Strategic Objective 624-006: Food security and ENV/NRM policies and programs strengthened and implemented in West Africa**

Approved Results Framework	Proposed New Results Framework
<p><b>SO Indicators:</b>  Number of people in West Africa who are structurally food insecure is reduced by 25%  WA regional organizations and associations collaboratively produce an assessment of priority food security policy issues at least once every three years  WA regional organizations and associations collaboratively produce an assessment of priority ENV/NRM policy issues at least every three years.  WA regional organizations and associations collaborate to design development programs and investment strategies to implement priorities developed under 1 and 2 above.</p> <p align="center">1.</p>	<p><b>Proposed new SO Indicators:</b> (unchanged)</p>
<p>IR 6.1 Improved regional food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional and national organizations and associations produce annual food needs in West Africa.</li> <li>2. Regional and national organizations and associations produce periodic vulnerability assessments for critical areas and populations in West Africa.</li> <li>3. Regional and national organizations and associations produce food aid and food crisis mitigation strategies based on 1 and 2 above.</li> <li>4. Regional organizations and institutions produce an annual assessment of food aid impact each year, beginning 2001.</li> <li>5. Regional organizations produce an assessment to changes in food security in West Africa at least once each three years, beginning 2002.</li> </ol>	<p>IR 6.1 (unchanged)</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators :</b> to be determined</p>
<p>IR 6.2 Improved regional ENV/NRM monitoring and impact reporting systems</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional and national organizations and associations collaborate to produce a baseline status report on the ENV/NRM for West Africa by the year 2002.</li> <li>2. Regional and national organizations and associations collaborate to produce an assessment of changes in the ENV/NRM at least once every three years.</li> </ol>	<p>IR 6.2 (unchanged)</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b> to be determined.</p>
<p>IR 6.3 Increased capacity of AG and ENV/NRM organizations and networks to communicate and advocate</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inventory of advocacy in West Africa completed</li> <li>2. Assessment of gaps and strengths of existing advocacy groups</li> <li>3. Regional fora of advocacy groups held to set policy priorities</li> <li>4. Regional fora continued.</li> <li>5. Fora developed under 3.3.1 develop advocacy strategies to promote national and local implementation of priority policy and program initiatives.</li> </ol>	<p>IR 6.3 (unchanged)</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b> to be determined.</p>
<p>(No IR 6.4)</p>	<p><b>Proposed new IR 6.4</b> Regional Options to Improve Sustainable agriculture are identified and implemented.  <b>Proposed new indicators:</b> to be determined.</p>

**Special Objective 624-007 (Conflict Prevention)**

<p><b>Approved SpO 7 title: Early detection and response mechanisms to prevent regional conflicts established and functioning</b></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A regional conflict prevention mechanism (CPM) is operational.</li> <li>2. A regional network of civil society organizations (CSOs) is operational for capacity building, local interventions, and information dissemination on conflict prevention.</li> <li>3. Major multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors in the region collaborating on regional conflict detection.</li> <li>4. USAID missions, WARP and their partners share governance and conflict lessons learned and best practices regionally.</li> </ol> <p>IR 7.1 Operational capacity of ECOWAS CPM enhanced.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policies, procedures, and guidelines developed.</li> <li>2. Terms of Reference for Council of Elders established.</li> <li>3. Mediation and Security Council trained and operational.</li> <li>4. Four Observation and Monitoring Centers (OMCs) routinely collecting, analyzing, and disseminating conflict data.</li> </ol> <p>IR 7.2 Enhanced capacity of regional civil society organizations to participate in conflict detection and response.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CSO conflict prevention network established.</li> <li>2. Training designed and implemented to enhance capacity of CSOs in conflict detection.</li> <li>3. CSO/USAID training partnership operational.</li> <li>4. CSO network advocacy capacity enhanced.</li> </ol> <p>IR 7.3 Increased donor coordination in building regional capacity to detect and respond to regional conflicts.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Donors share programmatic information.</li> <li>2. Donors adopt a common framework for conflict detection and response.</li> <li>3. Donors rationalize a division of labor amongst the donor community.</li> <li>4. Donors develop an implementation plan utilizing common indicators.</li> </ol> <p>IR 7.4 Lessons learned and best practices to avoid, mitigate or transition from conflict to democratic governance shared regionally.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased frequency of contacts and dialogue among DG/conflict prevention bilateral SOs and between them and the WARP SpO.</li> <li>2. Number of meetings of cross-border communities, jointly organized by bilateral missions and the WARP SpO.</li> <li>3. USAID bilateral programs reflect sub-regional and regional dimensions and concerns.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Proposed new SpO 7 title: Enhanced West African regional capacity to detect and respond to conflict</b></p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conflict early detection and response mechanism is functioning at the regional level.</li> <li>2. Milestone scale for the development of donor coordination mechanisms to assist regional capacity to detect and respond to conflict</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new IR 7.1:</b> ECOWAS early detection and response mechanism to prevent regional conflicts functioning</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OMC Training Scorecard</li> <li>2. Number of situation reports produced by OMC and submitted to ECOWAS coordinating unit warning of risk of conflict</li> <li>3. Qualitative analysis of OMC situation reports warning of risk of conflict</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new IR 7.2</b> Capacity of regional civil society organizations (CSOs) to participate in conflict detection and response strengthened</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adoption of formal instruments for CSOs to affiliate with ECOWAS</li> <li>2. Scorecard for institutional capacity development of selected organizations</li> </ol> <p><b>Proposed new IR 7.3</b> Lessons learned and best practices to avoid, mitigate or transition from conflict to democratic governance shared regionally</p> <p><b>Proposed new indicator:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Milestone scale for the development of a best practice data management system.</li> </ol>
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